The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,063—New Eries. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1881.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY 591

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bomb.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 1.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 3 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 0-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th June, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Telicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. ARABIA 1080 Tons, on MONDAY, 13th June, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bussire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 10th June, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. DORUNDA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 22nd June, will connect at Coombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Dorunda from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTERS to save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th June, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st *of each Month.*

[PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 250	.... „	160	.... „ 90
Suez	„ 360	.... „	220	.... „ 80
Port Said	„ 380	.... „	240	.... „ 120
Messina	„ 500	.... „	340	.... „ 140
Naples	„ 500	.... „	340	.... „ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	.... „	340	.... „ 140
Genoa	„ 500	.... „	340	.... „ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	.... „	350	.... „ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULIAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Vessels.	Captains.	To sail.
Tebe	D. Foretich	10th June.
Calipso	B. Gelcich	15th „
Mars		25th „
Polluce	G. Ragusin	26th July.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, 1,982 tons, 400 horsepower, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 7th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th June
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July
Sheen Hall	Brand	2,700	400	16th „
Hawksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	30th „
City of Baltimore	J. Vernil	2,300	300	13th Aug.
Trentham Hall	Shaw	2,100	300	27th „

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3000	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS.

First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING at GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3416	600	E. Aisdown	17th June.
PEKIN	3360	600	W. D. Anderson	1st July.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	15th „
ANCONA	3691	600	E. G. Stead	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per pot, cash...Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,

A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingradients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, combined with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Rs. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.
"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.
"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.
"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.
"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.
"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.
"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1881,
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
THE VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
Will repeat GILBERT and SULIVAN'S unprecedented success, the greatest Musical Hit of the present Century,
HER MEJESTY'S SHIP 'PINAFORE,'
OR
THE LASS THAT LOVED A SAILOR,
As performed in the City of London for over Two Years, and in the City of New York over Seven Hundred Nights, being played at Five Theatres at one time.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B. (First Lord of the Admiralty)	Mr. James Maas.
Captain Corcoran—(Commander H. M. S. "Pinafore")	Mr. J. de Angelis.
Ralph Rackstraw—(an Able Seaman)	Miss Victoria Loftus.
Dick Deadeye—(an Able Seaman)	Mr. T. B. Butler.
Bill Bobstay—(Boatswain)	Mr. J. Fulton.
Bob Bicket—(Carpenter's mate)	Mr. M. Williams.
Tom Tucker	Mr. John Fulton.
Bom Backstay	Mr. J. Franklyn.
Jack Topsail	Mr. W. Lahmy.
Josephine—(the Captain's Daughter)	Miss Sally de Angelis.
Little Buttercup (Mrs. Cross, a Portsmouth Bumboat woman)	Miss Minnie Esmond.
Hebe, Sir Joseph's First Cousin)	Miss Dolly Loftus.

First Lords, Sisters, Cousins, Aunts, Sailors, Marines, &c., &c., by Volunteer gentlemen amateurs.

SCENE—Deck of H.M.S. "Pinafore," at anchor off Portsmouth, England.

Period—The present. Act 1st noon, Act 2nd night.

NEW SCENERY. APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.
TIME OF RENDITION—TWO HOURS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

REFRESHMENT BAR, GAIETY THEATRE.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform the Public that he has taken over the management of the above, and will commence from Saturday, 11th instant, all Refreshments will be of the same first class quality as at the Bunder.

W. B. GREEN,
Tiffin and Dining Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

S. S. WISTOW HALL has arrived from Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOARD—A Respectable Family residing in a large Bungalow at Byculla can receive 2 or 3 Gentlemen as boarders. Terms moderate.
Wm. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BUDNEIRA MANUFACTORING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—A FIRST CALL of Rupees (100) one hundred per share has this day been made and the same is now payable at the office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June. Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents

TO MERCHANTS, SOLICITORS AND OTHERS REQUIRING COMMODIOUS PREMISES IN THE FORT.

TO BE LET FROM THE 1st PROXIMO.

THE Larger Portion of the TOP-FLOOR of TREACHER and Co.'s (Limited) BUILDING, Rampart Row. Apply to the Company's MANAGER, Byculla.

PURCELL BROTHERS,
PURCHASING & FORWARDING AGENTS,
AJMERE.

☞ Merchants, Dealers in Country Produce, and others are supplied with Sal and Tanned Cow, Ox and Buffalo Hides, Goat Skins, Sheep Wool, and Tallow. Also Seeds and Grains of every description at actual Market rates.
Orders solicited.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against, the estate of the late Major K. G. MAYNE, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Aurcul, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month of this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

G. F. HOGG, Col., 12th Regt. N.I.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.
Rajkote, Kattywar, June 4th, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, Gokuldas Jiguvandas, Esq., will propose the following additions to the amendments to the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 submitted by the Committee of the Corporation:—In Section 7 the words "last four months next preceding the 1st January from which such election is to take effect" be deleted, and the following words be substituted in lieu thereof:—month of October, such election to take effect from "1st January following." In Section 8 the following clause be added after clause (d)—or is one whose name is "not entered in the list then last published under Section 9b." In Section 31 the following be added, "No person who has served as Auditor" to the Municipality continuously for three years will be eligible for re-election unless he remains unelected for three years after such continuous service." In Section 70 the following be added, "That the valuation for the purposes of assessment of the cotton, jute and silk factories of Bombay be fixed at the rate of annas six per spindle, and rupees eight per loom, while the godowns and outhouses attached to the factories be assessed in their letting value.

In Section 101, after the words "Schedule A" in line 4, the following words be added: "The tax on private carriages being levied only upon as many of them as there may be horses and ponies in possession of their owners, and charged upon vehicles having larger number of wheels." He will also ask the Chairman of the Town Council when the Corporation may expect to be furnished with its report on the working of the Assessment Department, and will move that such report, with the evidence recorded by the Committee of the Council, be printed and circulated to the Members of the Corporation before the next Quarterly Meeting.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 6th June, 1881

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1-0	1-2
Large Bottles	„ 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
Established 1867.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & CO.

SPARKLING VIN-VITÆ,

A DELICIOUS and wholesome sparkling PHOSPHATED IRON BEVERAGE, NON-ALCOHOLIC, a BRAIN and NERVE TONIC and NUTRIENT TONIC BEVERAGE of stimulating and exhilarating power, possessing a finest and unequalled AROMA and TASTE, is AGREEABLE, INVIGORATING and INVALUABLE as a delightful Tonic Drink for all ages, and all classes of PEOPLE both as a source of physical and mental energy of every day life, and also in illness.

Taken with meals VIN-VITÆ stimulates the Appetite and assists Digestion. By its daily use it checks Diarrhœa, Dysentery and other DISORDERS of the Bowels caused by the excessive heat of the climate. It prevents kin Erruptions and Prickly Heat, the most troublesome of Indian ailments.

To weak children and consumptive people VIN-VITÆ forms an assential article for daily use, as under its beneficial influence Health and Vigour are speedily restored, night sweats cease, and a healthy natural sleep is obtained.

VIN-VITÆ is beneficial to women during lactation, and especially during the convalescent stage of many depressing disorders.

VIN-VITÆ is safely recommended to patients in cases where ALL ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE IS OBJECTIONABLE.

VIN-VITÆ is strongly commended to the notice of those whose Mental and Physical Powers are overstrained by much BRAIN-WORK and BODILY EXERTION.

Per dozen	Rs. 2 8
Per case of two dozens	„ 5 8

VIN-VITÆ is prepared only by

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.			Cash. per doz Rs.	as
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.			
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.			
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.			
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.			
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.			
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.			
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.			
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.			
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by many eminent Physicians.			
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of eighty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TROPICAL WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, and made to ensure ease, comfort, and ventilation.

CASH DISCOUNT TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE, which is also allowed on value payable parcels.

	Inches long.	Price.
Drab vulcanised cambric coats, a useful garment	46 48 50 / 52 54 56	Rs. 10 / „ 12
Fine drab Nainsook, very light and durable	46 48 50 / 52 54 56	„ 12-8 / „ 15
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine drab cashmere, double texture with velvet collar, the best Waterproof made, will resist for hours the heaviest rain, cannot stick, melt or tear	46 48 50 / 52 54 56	„ 30 / „ 32
The Cape ventilating coat fine drab Lytton cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation	46 48 50 / 52 54 56	„ 20 / „ 22
"The Ulster," fine drab Nainsook, double texture...	50 52 / 54 56	„ 25 / „ 28
"The Ulster," stout drab twilled Cosmo-cloth, lined with thin woollen plaids, very useful for driving	54 56	„ 28
The Regulation Military Cloak, fine blue princetta cloth, double texture...	48 50 52 / 54 & 56	„ 38 / „ 42
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, best blue cashmere double texture	48 50 52 / 54 56	„ 48 / „ 52
Drab Waterproof Helmets		„ 5
Drab Waterproof Leggings, per pair		„ 5
Waterproof Rugs or Driving Aprons, ...	each Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15,	„ 20
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, per yard		„ 7
Brass Eyelets, fitted at, per doz.		„ 3

N. B.—All coats are fitted with storm-tabs at neck, and wrists, ensuring thorough protection agains wind and rain.

OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ABOVE POSTED TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, 3, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs.	40
In German Silver case with key	„	60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	„	60
In fine Silver case with key	„	60
In fine Silver case keyless	„	70

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs.	25.
In Hunting cases	„	30
In semi-Hunting	„	35

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock:—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that from about the 15th instant the LINE from DHOLA to WUDHWAN JUNCTION will be CLOSED for Traffic during the Monsoons.

Further Notice of exact date of closing the above length of Line will be advertized.

The Railway from Bhavnagar to Dhoraji will remain open and be available for both Coaching and Goods Traffic as hitherto.

C. E. VINING,
Traffic Superintendent, B. G. Ry.
Dated Ghadecchi, 4th June 1881.

REQUIRED as SECRETARY and TREASURER of the Bank of Madras, a gentleman of EXPERIENCE in Banking business. The age should not exceed 45, and he will be required to give his whole time to the duties of his office.

A commencing salary of not less than Rupees 2,000 per mensem will be paid. The gentleman nominated would be expected to take charge of the appointment not later than 1st November of this year.

Applications addressed to the President, Board of Directors, Bank of Madras, will be received up to the 1st September next, and all such applications should be accompanied by copies only of testimonials. It is particularly requested that all applicants abstain from any personal canvassing of the Directors. Any further particulars required may be learnt on applying to the President, Board of Directors.

Madras, 13th May, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE at the Apollo Garden of valuable plants and rare Crotons at 7 a. m. and Furniture at 2 p. m.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at the above well known Apollo Garden, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the whole of the above plants and furniture consisting of rare crotons and valuable plants and shrubs, garden seats, garden fountain with figures, G. pumps and hose light arches, pillars, and frames with oil tumblers, marble topped tripod teapoys, zinc lined bars dining hall tables and chairs, play ground wooden platforms, stage, coupes, portable wooden house or chowkee; water casks trellis-work tattics, a pair of handsome peacock with cage, &c., Calalogues

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

ALTHOUGH we have had several heavy showers, and telegrams have been received from different places on the Malabar Coast announcing the setting in of the monsoon, it cannot be said to have fairly commenced here yet; but judging from the appearance of the weather it is not far off, and continuous rains may set in at any moment. In the meantime therefore, whilst very little new business is being undertaken in exports, merchants are pushing forward their shipments with great vigour, and the next ten days will witness very large clearances of produce from the port. In imports great dulness still prevails, partially incidental to the season of the year, but mainly owing to the excessive supplies held here of nearly all the leading articles. Freights are quiet at 37s. 6d. to 40s. by steam to Liverpool. Money is increasing in ease daily, imparting great firmness to the Stock and Share markets, whilst at the same time tending to depress Exchange.

MONEY.—The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	10,62,206
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	2,092
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	6,56,911
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	13,24,455
Loans	Inc.	,,	2,13,616
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	5,02,000
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	6,92,112
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	1,83,317

Although the Cash Balance at the Head Office thus shows a decrease of nearly 2 lacs, the return taken as a whole unquestionably is in favour of easier money, the reduction in the actual trade demand being nearly 15 lacs. Even this, however, scarcely indicates the actual tendency of the outside market which is weak to a degree. Export transactions are rapidly contracting, and there is nothing apparent to take their place in financial requirements. At the moment loans on Government Paper can be had at 4 per cent. per annum, but the general belief is that in a few weeks' time we shall see 2 per cent. the ruling rate.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has ruled extremely quiet throughout the week both as regards the extent of business done and fluctuations in rates. We opened for the mail on Wednesday with a steady feeling at 1s. 7¾d. for demand Bank, and 1s. 7 15-16d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills, and on Thursday a partial advance of 1-32d. was temporarily quoted. The reduction of the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount one per cent., however, was followed by weaker advices from Calcutta, and Bar Silver in London having receded again to 51⅞d. per oz., a decided backward movement of 1-16d. took place on Friday, which on Saturday was followed by a further fall of 1-32d. To-day the tendency has again been weak, and we close as follows :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 11-16d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 21-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 7 25-32d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 7¾d. to 29-32d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 7 15-16d.; Francs, 3 months' 2 09½ per rupee.

For future delivery the Banks are buyers at current figures, but seem indifferent about giving better for drawing, and the position certainly bears every appearance of weakness. We may see rather more firmness again when we get nearer the time of the re-assembling of the Paris Conference, although no one now seems to have any great belief in what may result from it.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is par to 1-16 per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight 7-16 per cent. discount. On China, for 60 days' sight Mercantile drafts we quote Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8⅜d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1¾ to ¾d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Last mail day and the day following a very quiet tone was apparent, and rates receded to Rs. 103½ for Fours and Rs. 111½ for Fours-and-a-half. No quotable change occurred until Thursday when an advance of 1-16 took place; and on Friday, owing to a report in the bazaar that no loan would be brought out this year, the speculators came out again as very free operators advancing values quite ¼ per cent. The market continued very firm on Saturday at the top rates touched, and to-day has again been strong, closing quotations being Fours Rs. 104 5-16; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 111¾. High as these figures are, a strong belief exists that a further advance is probable, and if no new loan is brought out we think it not unlikely, but it must be borne in mind that we are now at an unusually high level, the result almost entirely of speculative buying, and very little would serve to give a different complexion to the market.

SHARES.—A very firm feeling prevails throughout, and the general opinion appears to be that with anything like a favourable monsoon we shall yet see a further general advance. *Bank* of Bombays have advanced to Rs. 767½, but in other bank shares there is no change, Nationals being unaltered at Rs. 107xd, and Agras at Rs. 135. Colaba Land shares have receded to Rs. 1,020. In *Press* Companies we quote an advance of Rs. 25 in Apollo and Fort Press, but there is a decline of Rs. 15 in Colaba, Rs. 5 in Sassoon's, and Rs. 2½ in Mofussil Co. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares are all firm. An advance of Rs. 70 has been established in Coorlas, Rs. 50 in Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 25 in Bhownugger Mills and National, and Rs. 5 in Rs. 10 in other Companies. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay Saw Mills and Treacher and Company, Limited, are Rs. 10, Bombay Ice Rs. 15, Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Rs. 25, and Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company Rs. 5 per share higher.

PIECE-GOODS.—It is impossible to report any more favourably of the market than what we have had to write for some mails past. The clearances from the bazaar for the week have only been some 1,600 to 1,700 packages, and prices although not quotably changed still tend in favour of buyers. To arrive, there has been some little doing, but the total does not sum up to anything of importance, and we are not likely to see increased activity until buyers are able to see something of the nature of the rainfall. Should this prove favourable, there will probably be a considerable increase apparent in indent business, but at the moment stocks on the spot and to arrive are so heavy, that we can see little hope of ready prices improving.

In *Local*-made Goods the transactions this week have been about 1,400 packages at an average of As. 8 to As. 8⅜ per lb. according to quality.

TWIST.—Notwithstanding firmer advices from Manchester, there has been no improvement in the demand here, and although we quote prices unchanged, there can be no doubt that the tendency is in buyers' favour, who only operate in imported Yarns just now when they are able to get in at low rates. For *Local Yarns* an active enquiry prevails, and about 3,000 bales have changed hands during the week at comparatively full rates.

METALS.—*Copper* is quiet at previous prices, stocks being moderate. The same may be said of *Yellow Metal* in which there is no change to report. For *Iron* the demand continues sluggish in proportion to the stocks which are very heavy and values tend downwards.

COALS.—No new business has been reported during the past week. For new Coal there is no enquiry, but via Cape buyers would be willing to operate if there was anything offering.

COTTON.—We have had comparatively large arrivals since last mail left, especially of Dholleras, but sellers having a large number of contracts to meet, and the home advices being strong, a very firm teeling has been maintained, and as a general rule prices may be called Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher. On this enhanced level no simultaneous business is possible with the home markets, but there are still a considerable number of previous sales to cover, and dealers, moreover, are storing their stocks for the rains, so that there is very little hope of values giving way materially.

The demand runs mainly on good Dholleras, of which the supply is small, at the same time the quantity of F. G. F. available is not large, and of G. F. next to nothing. Omras are now in very small compass, transactions being confined to parcels of 50 bales and under, whilst of Broach there is practically nothing in stock, and Ginned Dharwar is too small a crop to have any material effect on the exports.

From the figures given below it will be seen that the receipts of late have been comparatively large, but the quantity being placed in Godown is equally heavy, and the exports are now steadily losing ground as compared with last year.

The *Receipts* show the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
For the twelve days	90,742	77,743	56,584
Since 1st Jany.	921,161	934,166	678,692
Since 1st Sept.	1,066,142	1,052,160	753,213

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 64,376 bales, making a total of 657,081 bales since 1st January, against 688,672 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Good Akote, Ready	Rs.	181=4 11/16d.
,, Good Omra, Ready	,,	181=4 11/16d.
,, F.G.F. do. Ready	,,	172=4 15/32d.
,, G.F. do. Ready	,,	162=4¼d.
,, F.G.P. M. G. Broach, Ready	,,	None.
,, Good Dholleras, Ready	,,	186=4 13/16d.
,, Do. do. (June delv.)	,,	186=4 13/16d.
,, F.G.P. do. Ready	,,	178=4¼d.
,, Do. do. (June do.)	,,	178=4¼d.
,, G.F. do. Ready	,,	170=4 7/16d.
,, Do. do. (June do.)	,,	170=4 7/16d.
,, Good Ginned Dharwar (June delv.)	,,	185=4 25/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Arrivals are gradually contracting, and there being still a fairly active enquiry to complete shipment before the monsoon, prices are maintained at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is also firm at Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 5-15 per cwt. *Gingelly* is nominal at Rs. 34 to Rs. 38 per candy according to quality.

WHEAT is firm at Rs. 31 to Rs. 32 per candy fo Soft White. Supplies are fairly liberal, but the number of contracts to meet is still considerable.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	767½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¼	all	10¼ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	256

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,500
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	945
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	61
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	860
Dholera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	100	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,725
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	450
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	455
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	317½
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	160
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Tarnaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	50	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,100
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	130
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	620
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,720
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,000
Bombay United	550	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	835
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	980
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	1,000
Emmress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	670
Hitte (New issue)	400	500	150	370	370
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,150
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,015xd
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,180
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,045
Manaba Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,045
Maneckjee United	330	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,875
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,640
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	535
Morarjee Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,270
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,140
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,215
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	850
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500		470
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,125
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,170
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,015
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30		670
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	980
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	880

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-4-6
Carolas	,,	236
Mexican Dollars	,,	224
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,,	107-2-0
Gold Leaf	,,	19-10-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,,	19-9-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	19-6-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,,	19-9-0
Pekin Gold Bars	,,	19-2-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 4th June as compared with the statement of the 28th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 28. Rs.	June 4. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	38,96,669	28,31,961
Do. do. at Branches	14,35,705	14,31,613
Other Deposits	2,13,65,938	2,50,22,849
Post Bills	7,081	11,888
Cash Credits, undrawn	1,85,068	5,27,153
	4,23,88,472	4,20,27,567
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	83,32,062	96,56,517
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,26,987	11,37,639
Loans, on Security of do	83,12,569	80,28,953
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,130	1,115
Bills Discounted	1,22,86,907	1,17,81,907
Stamps	3,152	3,109
Bond Stock Rs. 5,18,831 Amt. applied in reduction 2,15,000	3,33,831	3,33,831
Cash Balances with Correspondents	11,88,038	4,95,926
Cash and Currency Notes	1,07,71,796	1,05,82,579
Cash and Currency Notes	4,23,88,472	4,20,27,567

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Supreme, 730 tons, Captain J. Dewar, will sail to-day for Bremerhaven, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzarai, 1,597 tons, Captain W. H. Loutit, will sail to-day for Vingorla, Coupta and Carwar in ballast.

THE ship Choice, Captain L. S. Yuill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (18th Feb.), with a cargo of 1,610 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE barque Braidwood, 940 tons, Captain H. Roberts, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Liverpool (29th Feb.), brought a cargo of 1,573 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE barque Queen Cliff, 597 tons, Captain J. Davies, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Liverpool (1st Feb.), brought a cargo of 877 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship Hindostan, 1,547 tons, Captain John Belyea, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Liverpool (17th Feb.), brought a cargo of 2,441 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Brinkburn, 1,662 tons, Captain H. Fulche, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Cardiff (4th May), brought a cargo of 2,156 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain M. Salt, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Zanzibar (26th May), brought a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Henderson, 14 native gentlemen and 183 deck.

THE steamer Punjab, 685 tons, Captain R. Macauley, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Alban, five Native gentlemen six ladies and two infants and 62 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Choice	Yuill	Liverpool, Feb. 18.
	L.G. Tenasserim(s)	Creagh	Kurrachee, June 6.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Huzara, Loutit, to Carwar.
Steamer Punjaub, Macauley, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Supreme, Dewar, to Bremenhaven.

The steamer China, to China, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
May. 2 Manora (s) ..... Cosens ..... London, April 23.
Venetia (s) ..... Arnold ..... Southampton, Apr. 27.
Arratoon Apcar .. McConnell .. Hong-kong, May 17.

DEPARTURES.
June 2.—Steamers Reliance, Maharaja and Duke of Argyll, Ship Star of Italy.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hispanin (s)—150 boxes tin plates, Edward Bates and Co. Claw Frasers (s)—17 bales papers, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Rohilla (s)—2 cases toys, J. Nenberg; 9 packages oilmanstores and 2 cases clocks, medicines &c., N. V. Surrance bills, 23 cases claret; W. Fraser 4 cases watches and clocks, P. Ruttnajee; 25 cases sherry and 18 cases port, Merwanjee Coovercjee and Co; 3 casks brandy, Pestonjee and Co.
Glendarel—115 drums linseed oil and 40 drums turpentine, Tyebally Chandabhoy; 20 casks chrome yellow and 1 casks emerald green, Nuzerally Surtally and Co; 509 casks cements, Hajee Essa Sool and sons.

FROM NEW YORK.
Cotherston (s)—30 cases tabacco, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Rohilla (s)—2 hogsheads claret, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
County of Caithness—51 cwts poppy seed, Ritchie Stuart and Co; 68 bales cotton, Sheesaram Balmocan; 230, bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Cyprominis—192 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Danjee; 200 bales cotton, A. Blaschock and Co; 1,005 cwts linseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Parkfield—400 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Heeranund Khildass; 119 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co; 450 cwts linseed, Reminton and Co.
Winslow Hall (s)—25 bales hides skins, Fuzlu Mahamed Mustan and Co; 50 bales hides, Shaik Woodmanally and Co; 30 bales hides and skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 22 bales hides, Vanas Ana S. M. S. and Co; 60 bales hides, Mahamedally and Co; 213½ cwts linseed, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 350 cwts coir yarn and 1,625 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 250 cwts bones, Rentoola Goolam Mahamed; 10 bales hides and skins, Syed Ahmed Meera and Co; 300 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Moteechund; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 132 cwts coir yarn, Rayseo Ameerchund; 6,800 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Rosetta (s)—5 bundles ivory, Peer Mahamed Adomjee: 71 cwts ivory, Ebrana Passiance; 3½ cwts ivory, Abeebrenna Ahmed; 6 cwts ivory, Abdoola Rusoolbhoy; 5 cwts ivory, Mahamedjee Hajee Adomjee; 5½ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy.

FOR PORT SAID.
Tebe (s)—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.
Valkyrien (s)—230 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Hospodar (s)—502 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR HAVRE.
Bessie Morris (s)—100 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co; 162 cwts linseed bone, M. Mahamedally; 200 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR TRIESTE.
Tebe (s)—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Tebe (s)—300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Clan McLean (s)—9,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Clandon (s)—1 bale silkwrast and 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
China (s)—96 bales cotton, S. N. Talatee; 50 bales cotton Hajee Cassum Hajee Ebram; 774 bales cotton and 130 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 104 bales cotton and 200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Africa (s)—50 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Lucko adass;

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 2.
Nuttall, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Sind District.
Fraser, 2nd Lieut., 58th Regt., on duty, from Murree.

JUNE 4.
Phelps, Major, 41st Madras N. I., on leave, from Frichooz.

JUNE 5.
Shepherd, Captain, Asst. Adjt. Genl. of Musketry, on leave, from Umballa.

JUNE 3.
Watling, Captain, Qr.-Mr. General, on duty, from Afghanistan.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.
Reeves, Surg., on duty, from Trichinopoly.

JUNE 6.
Westmacott, Major, 19th Bombay N. I., to join, to Malligaum.
Simmond, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Matheran.
Cummings, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Matheran.
Edwardes, Col., 2nd (P.W.O.) Grenadiers, on duty, to Poona.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS from Bombay.—OUTWARD MAILS from Europe.—LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2, 3, GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 Capuan Notes.
5 AFGHANISTAN—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
6 The death of Mr. Le Breton at Mount Abu—The approach of the Monsoon at Matheran and Mahableshwar—The Weather in the Deccan—The Wistow Hall steamer in a Cyclone.
7 The King of the Hawaiian Islands in Bombay—Heavy Weather at Sea—Goa Rupees—The Indian Corn Trade—Retirement of Colonel W. C. Anderson, C.S.I.—Disgraceful Conduct.
8 The Principles to be Observed in the working of the Factories Act—A Ship's Officer Drowned—The Kurrachee Volunteers—Sudden Death of a Ship-Captain—An Appeal from Father Jackson, late R. C. Chaplain at Kandahar.
9 Staff Corps Defence Fund—Bombay Buggies—BENGAL—The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.
10 Contemplated Changes in the P. W. D.—MADRAS & SOUTHERN INDIA—Reservoir Accident at Lahore.
11 LEADING ARTICLES—The Break of Gauge on the Rajputana Railway—Some Important Official Changes.
12 LEADING ARTICLES—Major ,, (Turkoman) Butler and Lord Lytton—Bombay in the Progress Reports.
13 LEADING ARTICLES—Economic Jail Management—Natural History of India.
14 CENTRAL PROVINCES—N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH—Simla Volunteer Ball—Extraordinary Robbery at Lahore—Two Ways of Looking at it.
15 OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
16 Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India.
17 Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders.
18 BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MONEY MARKET
19 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
20 ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT IN
CONSUMPTION. SPECIAL NUTRIMENT IN
WASTING AND DEBILITATING DISEASES.
PANCREATIC EMULSION, or MEDICINAL FOOD.
THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT QUICKLY RESTORES
DIGESTIVE POWER, STRENGTH, WEIGHT, &c.
PANCREATIC EMULSION SUPERSEDES COD-LIVER OIL, &c. Palatable and easily borne by delicate stomachs of Children and Invalids.
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and Chemists Everywhere.

EX S. S. POLLUCE.
ANOTHER BATCH of the world-renowned iron-framed square PIANOS in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.
Solid square..... Rs. 675
Ditto sympathetic..... ,, 750
Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.
Also Pianos for hire, and Pianos tuned.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th May, 1881. C. MARCKS & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.
HALL—HENDERSON—June 4th, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, D. D., Chas. J. Hall, H. M.'s Mint, to Mary Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. R. Henderson, H. M.'s Mint, Bombay.

DEATHS.
STANUELL—June 3rd, at Ahmednagar, Frederick Thomas Stanuell, Pensioned Barrack Master, late son of Thomas Stanuell, Esq., of Boulogne, Sur. Mer., aged 56 years and 6 months. Deeply regretted.
TOOLE—June 4th, at Grant Road, Edith Sophia, the wife of Mr. James Toole, and eldest daughter of Mrs. S. Barnes, aged 18 years and 9 months. Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1881.

THAT a renewal or development of trouble in Ireland about this time was clearly foreseen some weeks ago is a consideration which does not of course lessen the gravity of what is transpiring now in that country. But a review of the precedent conditions will prevent us falling into the error of supposing that the present situation is "unaccountable," or due, in any special degree, to the teaching and example of the irreconcilable Irish Home Rulers. In an article from which in all other respects we totally dissent, our contemporary somewhat inconsistently points out that an agitation, to which he has already used the terms referred to above, is due also to the fact that certain landlords who have shown great forbearance hitherto are now pressing forward in the work of eviction, and are calling—as they are unhappily entitled to do—on the Executive to enforce their decrees. Why are these landlords evicting now? Because the Government of the day have brought in a Bill which is, among other things, virtually an admission that the power of eviction without compensation now enjoyed by the landlord is a radically unjust privilege which must be abolished. Our contemporary says that the passing of the Bill has become problematical. The fact is that the present action of these landlords is determined by the consideration that the Bill *is absolutely certain to pass*, and that if they wish to make a last use of a power of confiscation, which it is now virtually decided they never should have had, and must not be allowed to retain, they have no time to lose. And so the provisions of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill had no sooner been before the public than the game of eviction took a fresh start. To what lengths it is being carried is a point which might naturally escape attention; but it may be remembered that Mr. Forster, when challenged in regard to the arrest of Mr. Dillon—who had done his best to deaden the public conscience in this matter by the violence of his language—had to admit that in the Sessions then proceeding 2,200 writs of ejectment had already been obtained, and that he expected that the total number would, before the Sessions finished, reach 2,500. To evict 2,500 families in virtue of a law which the British House of Commons has declared to be an unjust law, and which it is at present engaged—with something less than the speed shown in the matter of the Coercion and Arms Acts in abrogating—is the work in which a minority of Irish landlords are able to embroil the Executive. The conduct of these landlords is reprehensible to the last degree; and we hope from day to day to hear that the Government have resolved that eviction shall be stayed, or carried out with a reservation of the tenant's right to an enquiry under the Act when the Bill has passed.

THE *entente cordiale* which has existed for so many years between England and France will be severely strained by the abrogation of the Cobden Treaty. The six months' notice required under the provision of the Treaty have already been given by France, and though strenuous exertions will doubtless be made by the English Government to secure favourable terms for a new commercial treaty, looking at the temper of the French people and their strong inclination towards protection, there appears to us to be no hope of any settlement which will be satisfactory to the English manufacturer. The new tariff proposed by France will, it is said, enhance the duties on British manufactures from 24 per cent. to 210 per cent., while the classification is such that the greatest possible difficulty will be given to the foreign shipper; indeed, it is stated that the restrictions will amount to prohibition. There can be but little doubt that the Rouher-Cobden Treaty, which has controlled the commercial relations of England and France for the past twenty years, has been of immense advantage to both countries. The growth of the interchange of goods has been enormous, and certainly France has not grown poor in the interval. A wave of protectionist feeling is, however, passing over the world; it is caused by the bad times which are themselves the result of bad harvests for many successive years in Europe. The only country which has meantime obtained prosperity is the United States, where protection is rampant. To the unthinking the prosperity in America is the result of protection; and Governments too find no method of raising a revenue so easy and so little opposed by the peoples as customs duties. It is therefore in republics that protection flourishes the most. Had France been a republic in 1860, there would have been no Rouher-Cobden Treaty. Indeed, at that time Mr. Cobden was accused of "having entered into a conspiracy with the Emperor to jockey his own subjects." Had Louis Napoleon submitted that treaty to the vote of an independent legislative assembly, there would have been no chance at all of its being approved, for the French people, and the French press were, as they have always been, thoroughly protectionist. The treaty was carried by the arbitrary will of Louis Napoleon, and though its enemies in the House of Commons contended—and no doubt with truth—that England gave much more than she received, the treaty has for twenty years worked well for both countries.

Under the new tariff which has been promulgated by the French Government, and which will come into operation in November next, unless a new commercial treaty be made, the increase of duty in English textile manufactures is very large; the present rates are often doubled, in some cases trebled, and a common rate of increase is 40 to 60 per cent. Coming at a time when the manufacturing industry of Great Britain is very much depressed, the subject is naturally causing a good deal of excitement at home in the manufacturing districts, and a loud cry is made for retaliation, that is, for the doctrine of Reciprocity. It will be remembered that the Cobden Treaty removed all duties on manufactured goods arriving in England, and reduced very much the duties on French wines; and the result has been an enormous increase in the imports of French manufactures and French clarets. The London *Times*, speaking in behalf of the free-trade principle, says: "After all, it is France, and not this country, which will be injured most seriously by a return to Protection in France." This "sour-grape" argument has, however, very little influence in the manufacturing districts of England, when the demand is made that, "If France is so illiberal as to insist upon free admission to all our markets, while excluding us from hers, let us retaliate by doubling the duty on French wines, and re-imposing duties on French silks, woollens, velvets, gloves, and ribbons, that is, taxes upon articles of luxury only, which could not in any sense hamper our own power of production." And though this principle is rejected by the apostles of free-trades in England, and even with scorn by such leaders as John Bright, yet it is certainly gaining favour throughout the country, and will very likely be made a party cry. It will be remembered that in a speech made at Manchester two years ago, Lord Salisbury admitted the possibility of England being forced into its adoption. He said: "Under the influence of that belief (that free-trade had only to be understood to be adopted), treaties of commerce were looked upon as a species of economical heresy, and vast numbers of duties were thrown away, were repealed, which would have been repealed all the same, but which might have been made conditional on reciprocal repeals in other countries."

The free-trade party think that they get rid of reciprocity at once by the following :—"The whole theory of free-trade stamps as ridiculous the theory that because our neighbour foolishly cuts himself off from the easy purchase of the articles we have to sell; it is our business to cut ourselves off from the easy purchase of the articles he has to sell, and we wish to buy." This would certainly hold good if England had absolute need of wines and silks, and had no need to raise revenue on imports. But when England raises a revenue of twenty millions sterling from customs duties, and when that country does "cut itself off from the easy purchase of the articles other countries have to sell" by this twenty millions sterling every year, it certainly is an open and fair question on what imports this duty could be imposed most fairly. For instance, the imports of Indian coffee, tea, and sugar into England amount to about five millions sterling annually; the imports of French silk manufactures amount to about the same. Why should these Indian goods have to pay £1,500,000 of customs duties while the French silks are admitted free; and this, too, when India is compelled *nolens volens* to receive British manufactures free or at an infinitesimal duty, while France proposes to put an enormous duty on English manufactures. The imports from France again are not necessaries, they are luxuries, and if England were to cut herself off from the "easy purchase" of French wines by re-imposing a higher duty on them, her people would not be depriving themselves of anything they needed but only of a luxury, and they would only drink less of French wine. England could not well retaliate on America in the matter of duties, as she receives her raw materials and bread-stuffs from that country; but from France come principally silks and

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

THE *Pioneer* publishes a paragraph stating that in all probability the recommendations of the Victoria Cross in the case of Major Hammond, of the Guides, Major Vousden, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Lieutenant Dick Cunyngham, 92nd Highlanders, will shortly be carried out.

THE LATE ROBBERY AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, JUNE 6.

Six thousand and three hundred rupees have been recovered up to date of the money stolen from the treasury in the Fort. The robbery was commenced on the 1st May, by the day guard first on duty. Pilfering went on throughout the month.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE RESERVOIR.

An official investigation has been made of the damaged reservoir by General Pollard, Secretary to the Punjab Government, Public Works Department. The whole reservoir will have to be pulled down, the foundations saturated with water rendering repairs injudicious. Huge cracks are visible on both sides, and at each end the destruction is complete.

AYOUB KHAN AND ABDUL RAHMAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)
SIMLA, JUNE 6.

It is reported from Kandahar that numerous detachments of cavalry are on the road from Herat to Washir. A traveller who lately arrived at Kandahar from Herat reports that Ayoub has not left Herat, but intends to do so shortly. Reinforcements were to leave Kandahar for Girishk on the 13th ultimo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

MASSACRE IN ALGERIA.

ALGIERS, JUNE 5.

M. Bringard, Inspector of Telegraphs, and twenty-six men have been massacred by the Arabs between the towns of Frandah and Geryville, in Algeria.

IRELAND.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

A disorderly meeting of women took place yesterday at Tulle, in Ireland, at which Miss Parnell made a speech advising the ostracism of the police.

DISCOVERY OF A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR.

The *Standard* in its to-day's issue publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, stating that a plot has been discovered to assassinate the Czar.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

The markets are closed owing to holidays till Wednesday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 4.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall left here for Bombay this afternoon.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1881.

At	6 a. m.	83·8 Fahr.
,,	10 a. m.	88·0
,,	2 p. m.	89·3
,,	4 p. m.	81·8

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 5, 1881.

At	10 p. m.	84·1

WE had heavy rain in Bombay yesterday afternoon from three to four, during and after which there was more of a monsoon look in the sky than there has been previously. The night is cloudy, and apparently promises more rain.

THE reported death of Mr. J. G. Scott, of Rangoon, by drowning is contradicted by the Rangoon paper which originally made the announcement.

THE Municipality at Mussoorie have applied to the Government for a new gun to announce midday time. The gun at present in use has been in position for more than a quarter of a century, and is thus described—"Time has worn away its wheels, vent, and carriage. So it rests upon two oblong stones."

ACCORDING to the latest reports, the state of affairs in the Native State of Jeypore is far from satisfactory. Since the death of the Maharaja Ram Singh there have been constant changes in the ministry. The senior officials have been dismissed and new ones appointed in their places. Quarrels and rivalries have ensued, and several persons have, it is said, been punished.

THE North-West Provinces Crop and Weather Report for the week ended the 1st instant, states:—"Wind variable in Meerut division and west in Jhansi; elsewhere easterly. Weather hot and close, but a storm in the eastern districts on May 31st has cooled the air there. Prices on the whole stationary. Some cholera still in Gorakhpur, Partabgarh, and Meerut; is slightly increasing in Allahabad and Lucknow; and has appeared in Kumaon. Fever in Moradabad and Aligarh. Cattle-disease continues in Lucknow, but is decreasing in Kumaon."

THE investigations regarding the treasury robbery at Lahore have led to the suicide of one of the sepoys. The men of the treasure guard were being mustered for evening roll-call on Wednesday, when it transpired that a sepoy named Foolah Singh was to be arrested. As the names were called over, a man was discovered to be absent, and at that instant a shot was fired in the sepoys' quarters. Two havildars rushed in and found that sepoy Kushal Singh, on hearing of Foolah Singh's arrest, had loaded his musket, laid down on his back, placed the muzzle of his musket in his mouth, covered himself with his chudder, pulled the trigger of the musket with his big toe, and blew the back of his head off. The sepoy who shot himself was not in the hands of the police, nor had he been arrested at the time he committed the rash act. The Lahore paper states that the guard of the 24th N. I. has not been relieved, and is still over the treasure in the fort.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* has received several important items of Afghan news. Mir Butcha, the paper hears from Kabul, is to command a detachment of about a thousand infantry and cavalry, which the Ameer has ordered to Kandahar as a reinforcement. The Mir's superior officer on the march will be Sirdar Gusuddin of Logar. During the tortuous, long-winded diplomacy which ended in the advent of Abdul Rahman, Mir Butcha went flitting about from one party to another. He probably did not know himself which side he belonged to. He contrived, however, to settle down on the winning side. It has always been doubtful if the people of the Kandahar province would assist the Ameer against Ayoub, or even if they would refrain from assisting the Herat Sirdar; and it now appears that some even his own officers are ready to turn against him. Colonel Mahomed Wali Khan of Charikar, who was sent in the Ameer's service to Kandahar, is reported to have been detected in a kind of conspiracy against his master. He is said to have hinted to the officers of the regiment which he commands not to fight against Ayoub Khan. The story goes that General Gholam Hyder Khan, the Ameer's Governor of Kandahar, at once arrested the Colonel, and sent him off a prisoner to Cabul. The report was that he would be put to death. It further is reported from Cabul that His Highness has been obliged to arrest two of his Generals in Turkestan, Bibi Jan Khan and Faiz Mahomed Khan, both Sirdars of Logar. The alleged ground of their imprisonment is their complicity in the murder of Sirdar Surwar Khan, whose name will be familiar to those who followed the course of General Roberts's occupation of Cabul. The Ameer is said to have confiscated General Mir Ali Khan's property.

THE movements of Afghans from Jellalabad to Kabul continue. Sirdar Abdul Rasul Khan lately left the former locality, taking with him certain maliks of Charbagh. The Lahore paper says that certain Sirdars of the Jubbur Kheyl Khugianis and Sahga Kheyl were invited to accompany him, but that they declined to go. It is not clear whether the request was made by, or in behalf of, the Ameer or by Abdul Rasul Khan himself. Another of the Jellalabad Sirdars, Syad Mahomed, has proceeded to Kabul with a small force at the Ameer's request.

THE Lahore police have, up to the present time, recovered Rs. 2,700 of the money stolen from the Fort. Nine men are in custody, and against nine more there is such conclusive evidence as is expected to lead to their arrest in the course of a day or two. As far as can be gathered (*Civil and Military Gazette* states), there was no system of division of the loot, but each man made the most of his opportunity when he was on guard in the courtyard. Two brothers, against whom nothing is at present proved, are supposed to have the largest share of any of the men; some Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 between them. Of course, the men who have confessed have had various tales to tell about the treasure, one man saying that he had not stolen it, but saw another man burying something, and on going afterwards to examine the spot, he found that rupees had been secreted; hence he is very fortunately able to afford information to the *Sahib logue* as to where a portion of the treasure is—and so on. During the month of May, seven men at different times took their discharge, which they had applied for some two months previously. All these are believed to have had a share in the plunder. Colonel Norman, commanding the regiment, arrived in Lahore from Mooltan on the 2nd instant. The men who were first taken into cussody were arrested from their previously known bad character.

THE results of the Punjab census have been published. There was some delay, caused by the difficulty in ascertaining, for purposes of comparison, the figures of the census of 1868. The comparison was rendered necessary by the many changes in district boundaries, which have occurred during the last thirteen years. The results, as ascertained in 1881, are believed to be generally trustworthy; there is sufficient reason to believe that whatever errors may have crept in are too insignificant to affect the value of the total. Taking the Punjab division, we find that the Delhi population numbers 1,899,234 as against 1,928,836 thirteen years ago. There is extremely little difference between the figures as given in 1868 and the revised statements of the same in 1881. Like Delhi the Hissar division shews a falling off, the returns being 1,308,774 and 1,226,497. But in the Umballa division the population has risen from 1,642,833 to 1,725,545. In Jullunder there has been a falling off from 2,462,544 to 2,411,455. In Amritsar there has also been a slight falling off, and the present population is given at 2,726,213. Lahore has risen from about 1,888,959 to 2,196,941. Rawul Pindee shews an increase from 2,193,734 to 2,509,207; Mooltan, from 1,474,810 to 1,704,132; the Derajat, from 991,966 to 1,134,170; and Peshawur, from 1,034,552 to 1,170,436. The grand total is given as 1,0197,697 males and 8,596,563 females, or 1,8794,260 as against 1,7596,134 by the last estimate of total population in 1868. The population of the Native States is estimated at 3,853,282. The disproportion between males and females is very large in the Native States, the number of males being twenty-one lakhs, roughly speaking, and of females seventeen lakhs.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks that the unfortunate accident to the reservoir of the Lahore water-works—which is likely to cost the municipality a lakh of rupees to put to rights—may have been caused in one of two ways. First, the foundation on which the tank was built may have been too slight to support the immense superincumbent weight of water, bearing in mind that the mound whereon the tank is placed consists chiefly of urban deposit; or, secondly, the design of the whole may have been sound enough, but the workmanship inferior; or possibly the accident may have resulted from a combination of the two—faulty design and bad work. "We believe that, as far back as last September, there were those who pointed out to the authorities that the work in the place where the mishap has occurred was none of the best. At present we refrain from comment, until it has been shewn on whose shoulders the blame for this deplorable accident ought to fall—whether on the Public Works office which passed the designs or on the Engineers who executed them."

THE *Statesman*:—Everybody complains that the times are bad, and no doubt they are. Trade, we are always hearing, is dull. Calcutta, say some, has seen its palmiest days; there is no prospect of any great expansion of its trade. It may help to comfort those who are not incorrigible pessimists to know on the authority of the Collector of Customs that in spite of all that is said about hard times and dull trade, the trade of this port still shows something of an upward tendency. "The total trade for the past year, in comparison with 1879-80, shows a net increase of 5 crores 4½ lakhs, or 8½ per cent., and, with the exception of 1877-78, reaches a larger total than in any previous year." The grand total (including exports and imports of both foreign and coasting trade) was in 1880-81 over 66¼ crores. In 1877-78 it reaches 72½ crores. In 1879-80 it was less than 61¼ crores. "Both imports and exports in the foreign trade participate in this advance, whilst imports in the coasting trade have declined by 55 lakhs against an advance in exports of 30¾ lakhs."

IT is interesting, a local paper remarks, to see how steadily and rapidly during the last few years the proportion of free to dutiable goods passed through the port of Calcutta has increased. In 1876-77 less than one-fifth of the imports were free of duty; in 1880-81 rather more than four-sevenths were free. A good deal more than one-fourth of the exports paid duty in 1876-77; only one-fifteenth paid duty last year. The proportion for each of the five years may be shown roughly thus:—

Free to dutiable imports were in—

1876-77	as 1 to 15	
1877-78	,, 1 ,,	18
1878-79	,, 1 ,,	7
1879-80	,, 1 ,,	3
1880-81	,, 1 ,,	1¼

Free to dutiable exports were in—

1876-77	as 4½ to	1
1877-78	,, 4¼ ,,	1
1878-79	,, 4 ,,	1
1879-80	,, 6 ,,	1
1880-81	,, 15 ,,	1

The great increase in the proportion of free to dutiable exports last year was mainly due to the removal of indigo and lac from the dutiable to the free list. We are approaching free trade, and that not slowly.

COLONEL W. MUSGRAVE, at present second-in-command of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, obtains the command of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Lt.-Col. Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C.; Lt.-Col. E. D. H. Vibart becomes second-in-command of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, in place of Colonel Musgrave; Major C. R. Shakespear, D.A.A.G., obtains a squadron command in that regiment, but continues to serve at head-quarters until his tour of service in the A. G.'s. department expires; Major A. B. Chapman, second-in-command of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, succeeds to the command of that regiment, *vice* Colonel R. Jenkins, deceased; and Major T. B. M. Glascock becomes second-in-command.

"A ROYAL proclamation," says a despatch from Copenhagen, "has been suddenly issued dissolving the Lower House. It states that the King regrets to find the members wasting their time, being either incapable or unwilling to carry useful measures. During six months not a single useful Bill, nor even a Bill of Ways and Means, has been passed." An English newspaper remarks that unless there is a marked improvement at St. Stephen's the text of this remarkably plain-spoken proclamation might be reproduced with advantage nearer home. And judging from present appearances, its terms would need but a small alteration to apply accurately enough to the House of Commons.

A MR. MULHALL has published what he calls "a balance-sheet of the world" for the last ten years, affording a curious kind of bird's-eye view of the material progress of Christendom. Apparently everything, from population, agriculture, and commerce, to mining, carrying trade, and earnings, has more or less increased. While the numbers of mankind, however, have advanced only 9¾ per cent., taxes have risen more than 22, and the Public Debt more than 43 per cent. Mr. Mulhall derives comfort from the new railways built during this period, representing 184 millions more than the total of new debts, though unfortunately all tax-payers are not holders of railway shares. If his sources of information can be trusted the earnings of nations have at the same time risen in twice the ratio of population.

FILIAL obedience is a virtue, but it would seem may be carried too far. One Christopher Mayer, a labouring man resident at Lauffen, has just been tried by the Heilbronn District Tribunal for a too exact observance of his parent's wishes and sentenced to forty-five months' imprisonment. Mayer, senior, it appears, had committed some offence rendering him liable to prosecution. He had also broken his right leg, and was confined to his bed. While still recumbent, intimation reached him from the police authorities of his native town that, as soon as the state of his health should permit his removal to gaol, they proposed to transport him thither. In order to avert the disgrace with which he was thus threatened, he resolved to die; and summoning his son Christopher to his bed-side, exacted from him the solemn promise that he, Christopher, would put his poor old bed-ridden father out of his misery without further delay. Young Mr. Mayer is obviously a person who can be depended upon to keep his word, for no sooner had he passed it than he picked up old Mr. Mayer, carried him downstairs to the kitchen, and hanged him to a convenient door-peg with a maximum of promptitude and effectiveness.

THE Greek merchant, Mr. Negroponte, of Constantinople, whose name appeared lately in the trial of Lawson *v.* Labouchere, and whose correspondence with Mr. Gladstone some three years ago gave rise to a debate in the House of Commons, *Life* says, sent a letter recently to Mr. Gladstone, expressing his regret that the wrong interpretation of the letter addressed to him by Mr. Gladstone in 1878 had given such trouble to the Premier. Mr. Negroponte begs Mr. Gladstone to believe that, being entirely ignorant of the English language, the right hon. gentleman's letter to him was read by his secretary, Mr. Travlo, by whom a verbally erroneous explanation must have been given to Mr. Travlo, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, while lunching together at the Club at Galatta. Mr. Negroponte deeply regrets that Mr. Gladstone's name was brought forward in the Lawson-Labouchere trial, and adds that, had he been advised in time, he would have come over to England and appeared as a witness, thereby saving Mr. Gladstone the trouble.

THE ANDAMANS, OUR INDIAN PENAL SETTLEMENT.
NO. 2.

THE Government of the Andamans may be called—to parody the old Simla joke—a strict despotism tempered by the (Calcutta) Home Secretary. Time was when the Superintendent (mark the paltry designation!) was merely the humble satellite of the satrap of British Burmah, but, in the fullness of time, he has blossomed into a real live Chief Commissioner—entitled to guns, gazettes, flags, and all the other privileges the soul of the Anglo-Indian Panjandrum loveth, and bears almost independent rule over the Andamans, Nicobars, Cocos and other places equally unknown to travelling M. P.'s. There is there a Chief Commissioner on Rs. 2,500 a month, a Deputy on Rs. 1,500, and 1st and 2nd Assistants with lesser but still ample salaries. These officials are all officers of the Indian Staff Corps, and constitute, so to speak, the aristocracy of the place; but they are aided in their duties by seven (uncovenanted) Assistant Settlement Officers, four *pucka* and three extra to the establishment, acting for absentees. There are besides a European and a Sikh officer of police (who are also Assistant Settlement Officers) and three medical officers. Till lately there was a regular Public Works Department under an Executive Engineer, but this has been dispensed with for motives of economy, and public works are now carried out by supervisors under the orders of Divisional Officers. A large European and Eurasian office establishment also exists, and for executive work a staff of overseers, under whom are jemadars, petty officers, convict police, &c.

It may well be imagined that to rule so large an establishment and to keep in order a criminal population of over 11,000 convicts of mixed races special qualities are required, such as strict justice, stern discipline, the habit of ruling, and a self-reliance that fears no responsibility. In my humble judgment all these qualities are to be found in the person of the present Chief Commissioner, Colonel Cadell, V. C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, who has been for many years in high political employ and has already made his mark in Oodeypore and Ulwar. If he is well paid he deserves to be so, when the amount and the importance of his charge are considered. Besides being the responsible ruler of all these convicts, he constitutes the Sessions Court of these islands, subject for reference and revision to the Governor-General in Council alone, and he has, moreover, the powers of life and death in cases of necessity—powers which the present Chief Commissioner has already had to exercise on one occasion. As all *attempts to murder* by life convicts are punishable with death, and such attempts are by no means rare, it may be imagined that with these and other cases to try, reports to write, references on every conceivable subject to settle, as well as administrative work to do, the office of the C. C. is no sinecure, but more so as the present Chief is abnormally energetic, spending several hours nearly every morning on horse-back, inspecting stations, examining public works, and generally seeing that everything is up to the mark. Socially a more hospitable, genial man could not be found, courteous to all, anxious for the well-being of those under his charge, and quite free from that "side" that spoils so many Anglo-Indians when they reach the top of the tree. Hospitality is a virtue which distinguishes nearly all Settlement officials, a hard-working and, especially in the lower grades, wretchedly underpaid set of intelligent gentlemen. Some of the extra assistants only get Rs. 200 a month, a miserable pittance when you consider their solitary existence and daily risk of life—a risk not only from assaults of desperate convicts, but from the even more dangerous (in the long run) *malaria* of the swamps to which they are necessarily exposed. As regards danger from convicts I can relate an instance or two. Quite recently a young Assistant, suffering from fever at the time, who was being conveyed in a *jampan* up the hill at Viper Island to his house, was suddenly attacked by a convict, one of a chain-gang he was passing, and struck on the head with a heavy native hoe, which cut through his felt helmet and penetrated the skull. The man was about to repeat his blow when a plucky petty officer, named Ahmed, who had been following the *jampan*, seized the convict, wrested away his weapon, and held him till assistance came. The convict was summarily hanged for this nearly fatal assault, while Ahmed obtained a free pardon for his act of bravery. It is to be remarked that there was no *personal* ill will in this case on the part of the convict against the officer he attacked, nor had the man been reported or punished by him, so the attempted murder must be set down either to the convict's having been tired of life or else to "pure cussedness." I am glad to say that the officer assaulted quite recovered from the injury he received. Last year a medical officer was attacked for no reason whatever by a convict, who threw a brass drinking vessel at him with great force, just missing his head, but inflicting a severe blow on his shoulder and neck. This man, too, was hanged. Instances like these show that a Settlement Officer's life is by no means free from danger, nor undeserving of better payment. Indeed, the insecurity of his life is so far recognized by Government that both officers and overseers are under strict orders to go about their work armed with revolvers and accompanied (the officers, that is) by a Sikh police orderly, and in consequence one of the sights of Port Blair is a perspiring official, not undevoid of swagger, strutting about closely followed by a blue-clad bobby holding a large green umbrella over the *Sahib's* head. Swagger, however, is the first found everywhere, yet Port Blair swagger is peculiarly cheap; policemen are plentiful and white umbrellas inexpensive, while the spectacle afforded is, to the outsider at least, extremely amusing.

I often wonder how the sight of the Settlement must strike the newly imported convict. During his voyage across the *kala panee* he doubtless pictures to himself a dreadful and desolate country, swarming with cannibal savages, covered by impenetrable jungle, and cursed with an unbearable climate. How different is the reality, and how great must be his relief, when he awakes some fine morning to find himself in a beautiful land-locked bay of sparkling blue water, while all around are verdant grassy hills and dales dotted with groves of well remembered trees, the cocoanut, the mango, and the banyan, while here and there he catches glimpses of cultivation and of white-washed, grass-roofed villages.

All convicts arriving are first medically inspected on board, and are then landed (that is, the males) at Navy Bay, a pleasant hill station opposite Viper Island on the main land, where are convict barracks, hospitals, and a detachment of Sikh Police. Here they undergo another examination by the Chief Commissioner himself, and are then drafted off to the various stations they are to occupy according to their sentence, character, and previous imprisonment undergone in India. Only convicts in good health are supposed to be transported, and the rule is that they are kept for the first six months in double leg-irons and for six months more in single leg-irons. All male convicts are divided into three classes, and are ordinarily placed for the first four years in the third or lowest class, receiving rations and coarse clothing, confined (except when at work) in convict barracks, and kept to hard labour. They then, if of good character, pass into the second class, in which there are two grades of three years each. In this class they receive rations and clothing with a small money payment, and are eligible (according to grade) for employment in certain minor posts in barracks and jails, as convict police, and—most coveted of all—as orderlies and servants. It may be mentioned here that all convicts are obliged to have on their persons a ticket containing their number. This is engraved on tin or mother-o'pearl, and is worn by a string round their necks. After passing four years in the third and six years in the second class the well behaved convict is eligible for the 1st class, when he can either remain working in barracks or obtain a ticket-of-leave, and support himself either as a cultivator, a petty tradesman, a fisherman, or a domestic servant. He can also either send for his family or choose a wife from such of the female convicts as are by good conduct eligible for marriage.

It is to be understood that life convicts alone are entitled to these advantages. Besides the three classes of convicts above described there is a punishment chain-gang at the jail at Viper Island for incorrigible offenders and bad characters, and these men are subjected to the strictest discipline and rigorously treated. Convicts are punished for misconduct by flogging (with a cane), solitary confinement, deprivation of food, remission to the chain-gang, or stoppage of pay. A convict's treatment depends of course very much on his own conduct during the first or disciplinary period of his punishment, but the petty officers—themselves convicts—have it in their power to make a man's life very uncomfortable, and by bullying him and getting him punished to keep him longer in the several classes, or to get him sent to the punishment chain-gang. Many such cases of bullying doubtless occur, and to this cause must be attributed the not infrequent charges of murderous assaults resulting in numerous hangings on Viper Island, the place where the last penalty of the law is carried out. The scaffold there never gets rusty from want of use, as man after man gets hanged at the very least—I dare say two per month would be nearer the mark. The scaffold is a large wooden erection with three drops and a sufficient fall to ensure instant death, and the executioner, having helped upwards of 80 persons out of the world, is no bungler, nor likely to put his victims to the ghastly tortures inflicted last month on the Nihilist regicides in St. Petersburg. Last year, on one occasion three persons, of whom one was an Andamanese, suffered at the same time, and, as usual, all except the poor savage (who was a cruel and a double-murderer, by the way), met their deaths bravely. The executioner, a self-supporter, gets Rs. 10 for each person hanged, and has amused himself in a tidy little sum by his judicial assassinations. I may here mention as a curious fact that in 1880 one of the sepoys of the 23rd Madras Native Infantry, then in garrison at the Andamans, was hanged for the murder of a convict on the island. The convict had been sent to Port Blair for murdering the sepoy's brother, who had seduced his wife, and it is supposed that the sepoy was urged to the deed by his relatives in India. He was found guilty entirely on circumstantial evidence, as no one saw the blow inflicted, nor was the weapon identified, and he died alleging to the last that the convict had first attacked him with a knife and that he killed him in self-defence with this weapon which he had wrenched from him in the struggle. Reverting to the treatment of convicts by petty officers, it is said that Madrassees come off worst, in spite of their general good conduct and amenability to discipline, because they are as a rule as totally ignorant of Hindustani—the *lingua franca* of the Andamans—as the petty officers and other officials are of Tamil, Teloogoo, or Canarese. A good story is told in this connection of an officer whose love for the stick (as applied to *other people*) is notorious, before whom an unfortunate newly-arrived Madrassee convict was brought up on a charge of refusing to work. He asked the man what he had to say, and receiving a reply couched in some (to him) unknown tongue, exclaimed "give him 12 cuts—six for refusing to work, and six for not understanding Hindustani!" Those who know the person alluded to will not think this story improbable. The stick, by the way, as laid on in Port Blair with a good rattan, with one minute's rest between each stroke, is no light punishment, and would, I think, rank not far behind the Russian knout. I would far rather have 50 lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails than 12 such blows well administered. A run-away convict who received 30 blows last year was in truth a dreadful sight, and I doubt if he has even yet entirely recovered from the brutal punishment he received.

Attempts at escape, especially by new chums, are very common, and this in spite of the very rare instances of success they meet with and the severe punishment inflicted on recaptured run-aways. It is said that some of the convicts believe the Andamans are not islands, but are connected by land with India, the voyage across the sea being only a blind to make them believe that they are going to a distant island, while in reality the steamer goes back by night the distance it has travelled by day! It is quite possible that many believe this, and endeavour to find their way back to the land of their love. Others are egged on to desert by older hands, and some may be driven to it by persistent bullying and ill-treatment. But whatever be their motives, their efforts are rarely successful; some are recaptured by the friendly Andamanese; others hold out till nearly starved, and then give themselves up, while a few die in the jungles, are drowned swimming the creeks, or perish at sea. The few successful attempts are those of older convicts, who know something of the winds and currents, and whose escapes are carefully planned, sometimes for months beforehand. Such an escape—in which a dozen convicts were engaged—took place on the 9th of last July. It was very well planned and equally well executed, and was as successful as it deserved to be. It took place in this wise. The Settlement Officer at Viper Island was going out on an expedition connected with the Andamanese (of whom he had charge), and had drawn and indented to his boatmen several days' rations for the trip. This was put into his boat—a fine whaler—and one evening the coxswain and some of the boatmen (all convicts) came down to the little jetty and got the boat ready, telling the Sikh sentry that their master was about to start on his expedition. When all was ready, they enticed the sentry near to the water by a ruse and engaged him in an altercation, during which several other men stole behind him, wrested away his rifle and ammunition, wounded him with an axe, and flung him into the sea. They then jumped into the boat and made tracks as fast as they could, and before the alarm could be raised and the police turn out they had got almost out of shot. To save appearances they flew the British ensign (every officer's boat has one of these) and dressed up one of their number as a Sikh orderly. Meanwhile it had got quite dusk, and by taking the inner channel at Chatham they escaped the notice of the police guard there, ran out their five miles in safety, and got out to sea unmolested. Of course they were at once pursued, but a storm came on next day, which shook off their pursuers, and they eventually reached the coast of Burmah in safety, and there abandoned their boat. Had they then either dispersed or gone to native Burmah, with whom the British were then embroiled, they would in all probably have made good their escape, but they kept together, and half of them were recaptured and brought back to Port Blair, where they were tried for a murderous assault on the sentry and sentenced to death. The Governor-General in Council refused, however, to confirm this sentence, and they were otherwise and most severely punished. The remainder who escaped arrest in Burmah are, I believe, still at large. Some years ago another successful escape took place from the Nicobars, the leader of which (with some companions) reached Acheen in safety, and is said to have risen to the rank of General in the war against the Dutch, and to have riches, elephants, and ivories galore. But such a success is very rare, and attempts at escape certainly do not pay for the most part.

The Settlement of Port Blair is divided into two districts, the northern and the southern; the former in charge of the Deputy Superintendent and the latter under the First Assistant. These districts are again sub-divided into a number of divisions, each under some officer who has sole charge of it. The district officers have very full judicial and administrative powers within the limits of their own jurisdiction, and much emulation exists between the two districts, each endeavouring to out-do the other in outturn of work, construction of roads, and in material progress generally, and the result is that the country is being rapidly opened up, new villages formed, and cultivation largely extended. The first thing done is to select some suitable site, generally on or near a creek, where marshes or mangrove swamps exist, and there to make a clearing and run up temporary barracks. Men are next set to work to fell and clear the swamp and jungle and to burn the cuttings. Then a village of wattle and dab huts is constructed and a small colony of self-supportes sent to occupy them. The cleared swamps are either sown with paddy or planted with cocoanuts. Vegetable seeds are put down, fresh clearings opened, roads made, and what but a year ago was a swampy bit of dense primæval jungle becomes a thriving and cultivated village. The soil is so rich in the vegetable manure of ages that everything grows like magic, and the returns are enormous. In a few years the villagers, if industrious, become indeed prosperous, selling their surplus crops to the Commissariat Department for the troops, and to the few free-traders. Each village is in charge of a convict headman, and usually has a police guard stationed at or near it to preserve order, prevent escapes, &c. Fowls are kept as well as cattle (milk and butter selling for a good price), firewood is collected for sale, and very soon children make their appearance, making the village more home-like and helping to humanize the queer elements collected in it. Of course villages so formed are very unhealthy, but in course of time as more ground is cleared and planted with fruit and other trees, and the sun has done its health-giving work, fever and ague disappear. At all events the children born in the Andamans are generally strong, well-grown, and healthy, and they appear to thrive amazingly despite all the disadvantages of their position.

NOTES FROM GUZERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
AHMEDABAD, JUNE 5.

WE too have had some rain. On last Wednesday evening, after a great deal of noise and much dust-raising, a few showers came down, cooling the atmosphere considerably. It was evidently the tail-of-a storm that appeared to have raged somewhere in the direction of Cambay. Ever since there has been much cloudy weather, with very boisterous winds, appearances being decidedly monsoonish. The heat here at present during the day varies from 94° to 98°; but it is many degrees cooler during the night, and that is a blessing which is sometimes not found even in your breeze-blessed Bombay. Troublesome as is one's existence here this weather, it is made ten-fold worse by a sort of ice-famine. It is difficult to get ice always, and when it is procurable it is 4 annas the pound. Really the Ice Company in Bombay can scarcely be doing their duty if their ice supply is so pitiful and difficult. A fair supply of ice is the sole condition on which life here just now is tolerable, and it really is hard times to be denied that.

News comes of an important criminal case going on at Rajkote, which is creating great excitement among the *Vaishnavites* in Kattywar, one of the accused being no less a personage than Sevr kom Bhow kom keshji Vrajnathjee Maharaj, one of the deified Vullubhacharya spiritual chief. He is the Maharaj in the city of Nawanagar, and the charge against Sir Bhow is, receiving stolen property. The charge, if proved, will be a strange one, but on the lukewarmness of the Maharaj's followers, who must be very back-handed in offering up their "first fruits" since the Maharaj has had to descend so low as to be associated with Sir Bhow and his coffers full. The particulars of the case, so far as I have been able to obtain them, are these. A bangy parcel was forwarded from Bombay to Khambalia via Nawanagar. The parcel contained jewels worth over Rs. 5,000, and it was insured for that amount. The Postmaster at Nawanagar (who is a Parsee, and, as it happens, an intimate of the Maharaj) ingeniously opened the parcel, abstracted the contents, substituted a sufficient number of two, pice copper pieces did it up again, and transmitted it to its destination. All this, it is said, was done at the house of the Maharaj, and by night. The Maharaj purchased the ornaments for 2,000 Rs., and the amount was paid to the Parsee in various sums. When the parcel at last got to Khambalia, the Postmaster there suspected something wrong, and had it opened in the presence of several people, and discovered the robbery. The inspecting Postmaster of that part is prosecuting the case, which is being tried before the Assistant Judicial officer at Rajkote. Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee (Barrister-at-Law), instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Bhaishanker, defends the Maharaj. He passed through here on Friday morning. The Maharaj admits having purchased the ornaments, and his defence is that he had no knowledge that they were stolen. He also contends that the court at Rajkote has no jurisdiction over him. It is altogether a very pretty case, and whether the Maharaj will get off or not, this much is clear, that he, or rather his benighted followers, will have to lay out a tidy round sum before it is over. The defending counsel's fees alone are Rs. 400 per day, and the case is expected to last over ten or twelve days. The ornaments will have to be given up to the rightful owner, and the sainted recipient is scarcely likely to get back his purchase-money from his worthy friend, the Parsee Postmaster

SENEX.

MR. D'AGUIAR'S ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the late election by the Bench of Justices to fill the place of Mr. Macfarlane is to be treated by the Chairman of the Corporation as invalid, how is it that that vacancy is not to be filled up at the coming meeting of the Bench, when a member of the Corporation is to be elected in the place of Mr. Coghlan? Are the Chairman and Clerk of the Corporation going to cry *peccavi*?

SIND.

THE RAJPUTANA RAILWAY AND THE BREAK OF GAUGE AT SABARMATI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is an article in your issue of the 1st which, though evidently well-intentioned, is so misleading as to require correction both in the interests of the Bombay public and of the Rajputana Railway. I beg therefore that you will give this letter insertion. Those who are not acquainted with the particulars of the case can only conclude from your article that such delays as have given cause for complaint and the confusion at Sabarmati have been due to the shortcomings of the narrow gauge line. The reverse is the case. The arrangements at Sabarmati and the work of transfer between the gauges has been entirely in the hands of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, the broad gauge company have not succeeded in transhipping more than 600 tons a day from the narrow gauge line. Experience elsewhere has shown that the quantity of goods that can be transferred is not necessarily limited to the extent, and that there can be a break of gauge without its being a foregone conclusion that traffic must be mis-despatched or delayed and deteriorated in consequence. There has been a deficient supply of rolling stock on the part of the broad gauge railway, and the narrow gauge stock has been needlessly kept under load waiting for wagons into which to transfer the goods. It may be roughly estimated that, had the narrow gauge stock kept standing under load at Sabarmati by the B. B. and C. I. Company been released within a reasonable time, that stock alone might have delivered 30,000 tons more seed and grain at Sabarmati. When it was found that the Bombay and Baroda Company were unable to clear off more than 600 tons a day, the despatches were reduced to that extent. The Rajputana Railway has throughout shown the greatest forbearance in regulating their despatches by what the other railway clearly stated its readiness to take. From what has occurred this year at Sabarmati it can no more fairly be argued that the narrow gauge should be abolished than that the B. B. and C. I. line should be converted to the narrow gauge. Apologising for this lengthy intrusion on your space,—Yours, &c.,

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana Railway.

Ajmere, June 1.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 4th K. O. Regt., Colaba Bandstand, this evening.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Choice, from Liverpool; Tenasserim (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE COLABA BANDSTAD.—The band of the 4th (King's Own) Royals will play at the Colaba bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Les Duex Journees
Lied	Willkommen du Gattes Sonne
Valse	Immortallen
Grand Selection	La Cenerentola
Valse	Doctrinen

Cherubini.
Curschmann.
Gung'l.
Rossini.
Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—The *Rast Goftar* and the *Bombay Samachar* deprecate the idea of degrading the Madras Presidency by appointing a Lieutenant-Governor over it.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Hamsteels entered, and the Clan Maclean, Cotherstone, Harald Haarfinger, Cyenis, and Sicil left, the dock on Sunday. The s.s. China entered the dock yesterday.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Ramchunder Ragoo and Ambajee Gangajee were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of selling country liquor without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. They were each fined Rs. 10.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Baramputtee Biccan, a shoemaker, while crossing the road opposite the Crawford Market last evening, was knocked down and run over by a carriage, sustaining fracture of the left thigh. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

GODOWN ACCIDENT.—Sirputtee Jannoo, a labourer employed at a grain godown at Mandvee, while carrying a bag of wheat on his shoulders slipped, sustaining a severe fracture of the upper and lower jaw. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mahomed Issac Shaik Ally, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a copper-pot belonging to Mahomed Ally Ebramj **&**, residing at Suttar Mhola. He being an old offender was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE "WITCH CASE."—The *Jam-e-Jamshed*, referring to the "Witch Case" recently decided by the Appeal Court, exhorts the Government to educate the simple villagers of India, whose dense ignorance is the source of their absurd belief in witches and sorcery.

TRESPASS.—Abdool Baba was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of wilfully trespassing in the house of Dhondee, woman, at Narel Wady, in Dongree Street, without reasonable cause. He was fined

ceeded by the bag, and though the latter is more decent, it is not much less ugly. A woman with high, narrow shoulders, and thin, long arms, might do better than array herself in a black satin bag, with a running string at the neck and at the waist, a "piping" (such, we were assured by a sympathetic friend of the offenders' own sex, is the correct term by which to describe this contrivance), from which the skirt hangs shapelessly to within an inch of the ankles; and she might crown the edifice more becomingly than with a bonnet—or was it a hat?—like nothing in Nature except a crumpled cabbage. The "cosey," as an adjunct to the tea-table, is of dubious elegance, as well as unquestionably fatal to drinkable tea; but when adapted as a cape to the shoulders of blooming girlhood, forming a straight line across the middle of its back and cutting its sleeves in two just above the elbow, it is the very most unsightly piece of dress that can be put on, especially if it is of a sickly colour. Salmon-pink satin, lining a big bonnet of crinkly crinoline, looking like half-a-dozen shells joined at the edges, would be trying to the best complexions; it was consoling to see it applied only to the worst. Why should a very pretty lady wear a flat gown of a peculiarly repulsive green in colour, but of rich velvet in material, and over it a hideous camlet cloak of another and, if possible, more repulsive green, with a punch of yellowish ribbon at the back, and a plush bonnet like the visor of a knight's helmet? Why should writing people, painting people, singing people, persons presumably intelligent, since they all do something that pleases the public and is paid for in money, array themselves in garments, of price indeed—shabbiness is not the note of the popular affectation—but which render them distressingly conspicuous? These questions cannot fail to occur to men observing the humours of a select crowd, and especially as the dress of "the conflicting gender" tends more and more to simplicity. Of course, there will always be affected male idiots, long-haired and short-haired, with neck ties that make us stare, and hats that make us wink by their brilliancy; but these are the mere "brats" of society, they are too insignificant, to be offensive. Women are never insignificant, and that they should be infected with eccentricity and affectation on the scale of the present manifestation of those maladies is deplorable. The bird's-nest hair, the *pince nez*, the hands carried behind the back, the head poked forward, the hard, confident stare, the hunched-up shoulders, the clanking, uncanny ornaments, the aggressive air, the assured voice of one "school" of young ladies, and the sad, sombre, wan unhealthiness, the morbid, unbelieving, introspective rubbish of another, with the costuming business proper to both—the *decor* of the play-acting in which their life is passed—make old people look back regretfully to the days when Minna and Brenda Troil, Julia Mannering, and Miss Bertram were regarded as models for imitation and even give a sigh of gentle regret to the memory of the "Keepsake" bells. They simpered, it is true, but they did not strut; they wore their hair in ringlets, and their eyelashes mostly on their cheeks; but they did not affect paganism, "sauce," or "chaff;" they did not deify notoriety as the salt of life. It is the passion for being remarked that makes the young women and the girls of the present day dress so absurdly and so hideously that a ladylike person in clothes which no one takes about is as "distinguished" as Lord Castlereagh at Vienna; and that passion marks the measure of their departure from the standard of true womanhood. There is an amusing story in *Belgravia* for this month, called "The Five-clawed Dragon," which relates the adventures of a set of Chinese damask window curtains, with the inviolable and incommunicable imperial pattern upon them. It must surely have been a piece of that material which was conspicuous at the Private Views, forming the fearful and wonderful gown of a lady who was an object of as much curiosity as the portrait of Lord Beaconsfield by "Apelles," or that of the President of the Royal Academy by himself. Fancy having a "lane" made for one on account of one's clothes, and taking that for fame! They must so take it, these dear, silly women who rejoice in the possession of unique gowns and incredible mantles, for otherwise they would not wear them. It is not conceivable that such gowns, and bonnets, and cloaks, such stacks of artificial flowers, such ropes of amber, such garniture of feathers, should ever be put on in private life; and it is to this perversion of the purpose of dress, this inartistic playing at Art, that the present writer, as an elderly growler, takes exception. Society, judged by the fashion of its clothes, is in anything but its right mind; and it is lamentable that it should be thus dressed, and not ashamed. —*Spectator.*

NOTICES.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE Charcoal.

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates.

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bottles 2s., 4s., and 6s. each. Wholesale Depôt, Wigmore Street, London.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,
It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,
and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most
CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.
Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co. 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemis.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality	Finest quality we can produce.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Parade Elastic Boots		
Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots		
Button Boots		
	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes 5s. 6d., with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 9d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM.
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.
Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by a remittance for the price sent* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.
A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.
To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.
Renowned Phisicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, ke Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
INDIAN CIGARETTES.
Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:
SMITH, STANISTREET & CO...CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co. ..... Do.
BONNERJEE & Co. ..... Do.
NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON Do.
BARRIE & Co. ..... MADRAS
TREACHER & Co. ..... BOMBAY.
MADON & Co. ..... Do.
BIGGS & Co. ..... BANGALORE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed ..... at 4 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 2½ do.
All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s MEDOC, bottled in Bombay.
Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:—
FROM Messrs. GUIRAUD, FILS & Co., MARSEILLES.
CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche Dry	Rs. 32	per doz. qts.
Carte d'or Dry	" 36	" "
FROM MONSIEUR P. BARDINET LIMOGES.		
Curacao Rouge	Rs. 26 8	per 2 doz. pints.
do. Blanche	27 8	" "
FROM Messrs. ESCHENAUER & Co., BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe quarts	Rs. 13	per case.
do. pints	" 15	"
Sauterne pints	" 18	"
Cognac quarts	" 28	"

TERMS CASH.—Up-country orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
F. SAUQUET & Co.
31, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD BUSINESS INVESTMENT!
FOR SALE.—The Good-will, Interest, and Stock in a profitable MANUFACTURING BUSINESS in the N. W. P. of long standing and good connections, and capable of almost unlimited extension with a person of active business habits and experience. Capital required from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 10,000.
For details apply to "A. B. C." care of Printer.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone, for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is observed by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*
Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA
WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonized Vinegar, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 9; Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Small Bottles. [481 758.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT
ROPE-WALK.
ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled Lines; Twines, &c.
Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.
Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.
For further information, apply to
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.
SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—
COPY OF RESOLUTION.
In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.
Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.
The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of ever description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

SAMUELSON'S PATENT LAWN MOWERS.
THIS Machine is of new design and it works easily and silently. Its construction is marvellously simple, and by a careful arrangement of the gearing, it is well adapted to cut close up to trees and the verge of flower beds and borders. They can be had in the following sizes:—

8 Inch	Rs. 38
10 "	" 50
12 "	" 60
14 "	" 75
16 "	" 90

Our first supply of Garden seeds is expected from England early in May next.
PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder,	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Musjid "	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Sion	Dongergaum	Wangni	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Nareh	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Chinchowli	Malker
Bhandoop	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Tannah*	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Deewa	Jawar	Dygaun	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Powanar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Nidhoee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah*	Sewree	Poonai*¶	Barsee Road*
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marhch
Ballgaum	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoal	Bhodol
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Pawar
Kheirwadee	Patus	Patus	Sholapoor*‡
Pachora	Dhond‡	Rampur	Hoodoee
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Doodnch
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Kartruz	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Goolburga
Naidongree	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Shahabad*†‡
Chaligaum	Babai	Nargaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Galna	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore Road
Myjee	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Kistna
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Jalnut	Chicksgore
Sheowlee		Sheagaum*	Raichore*†
Julgaum			

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Balonee	Pali
Marine Lines	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borchavi
Charney Rd.	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad Jhad
Grant Road	Wevjee	Chunnargaum	Mehmoodabad
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barajpee
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad*†
Dadur	Damman Rd.	Kurwan	Sabarmutee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ajmbli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Chandlee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee	Becleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
(Dysur)	Umulsee	Baiva	Jhend
Bhynder	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowley	Khairaghora
Veraur	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd*
Palghur	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctor
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
30 minutes for Tiffin.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.
FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.
INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.
POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.
SOUNDY AAD COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,
PERFUMERS,
FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery:—
FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS. Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.
No. 13, Rs. 1-8; | No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0; | No. 19, Rs. 3-0;
Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.
TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No. 102,	Rs.	1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	" 125,	"	2
Florida Water	" 140,	"	1
Violet Vinegar	" 160,	"	1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.
La Noblesse Pomade.
For promoting the Growth of the Hair. No. 233, Rs. 2-8.
Agua Amarella
Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour. No. 356, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.
PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance.
No. 371, 8as.; No. 375, 12as.; No. 377, Re. 1.
PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.
Cherry Tooth Paste.
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.
FINE TOILET SOAPS.
REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR.
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.
LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.
THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,
Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.
JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE
FOR DAILY USE.
ZOEDONE
Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.
Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."
From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."
The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, Messrs. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., LONDON.	
BOMBAY	Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCUTTA	HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
CAWNPORE	" "
CALICUT	PIERCE, LESLIE & Co.
COCHIN	" "
CEYLON	W. M. SMITH & Co.
KURRACHEE	A. MCHINCH & Co.
MADRAS	SHAW & WINCH.
RANGOON	HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN	COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price Rs. 4½ per dozen pints, in cases of 6 dozen each.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.
Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.
By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
Sateens (new designs).
Foulardines.
Grenadines.
Twills.
Colored Indian Muslins.
Satinettes.
Striped Galateas.
White Brochis.
White Twill Stripes.
Crepe Cloths.
Oatmeal Cloth.
Patterns sent to any part of India.
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.
Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)				TIME-PIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ...	12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass		Rs. 70
" 240 ...	12 in.	ditto ditto	ditto lever escapement gold hairspring.	" 130
" 175 ...	12 in.	ditto ditto	Bracket	" 60
" 225 ...	12 in.	ditto ditto	ditto Finest Finish	" 85
" 325 ...	24 in.	Teak ditto	for Halls	" 190
" 365 ...	24 in.	ditto ditto	winding and setting behind	" 245

AMERICAN CLOCK